The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

THE second batch of iron-clads has been seriously delayed by experiments with new machinery for working the guns, invented by Capt. Ericsson. In the model the invention worked remarkably well, but it has not been found practicable in actual trial. It will be remembered that while the machinery heretofore in use worked very well in calm weather, it was difficult to manage the guns through the turrets in a rough sea. Were it not for the trial of this new invention, at least six vessels would by this time have been sent to the South Atlantic ports and the Gulf.

GROUND OF HOPE.—Mr. O. R. SINGLETON, of Richmond, wrote a letter recently to his friend, the Hon. JOHN B. HANCOCK, which letter fell into the hands of Gen. SHERMAN. After expressing his hopes, doubts and fears, he remarks:

If we sustain ourselves, or more, if we gain any signal advantage over the enemy soon after the opening of the campaign, we may give the opposition elements of the North a chance to combine and beat Lincoln for President. This I should hail as a good omen, and begin to think of peace at no distant day. I see no chance for peace until the Republican party is beaten and overcome.

"THE PROGRESS THAT CONSISTS WITH SAFETY."—The Philadelphia *American* has an able article with this title, from which we make the following quotation:

To the impetuous and enthusiastic friend of freedom our progress may seem slow, but measured in regard to the lifetime of a nation it is but an infinitesimal span; estimated by the magnitude of the work to be performed, and its probable consequences to millions of human beings yet unknown, we might well look in amazement at results already accomplished. The Edinburg *Review*, in its last number, declares on this point that more has been done in two years than any man could have expected to see in his lifetime. So vast a work, required time, for deliberation, organization and experience were all necessarily antecedent to consummation.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Society was held at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, 15th inst. J. B. Rutherford, Esq., of Dauphin county, was elected Treasurer, and A. B. Longaker, Secretary. Messrs. Engle, Ellis, Hamilton and Longaker, were continued a committee on the revision and preparation of the premium list, with power to arrange the same for the next Fair, which takes place September 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th. Propositions from several counties were received for holding the Fair, at various localities, which were referred to a committee of Messrs. Ziegler, Kapp, Cornell, Colder, Engle and Knox, with full power to locate, and contract with either of the said societies, at their discretion.

THE NEW HOMESTEAD BILL.—Mr. Julian, of Indiana, has prepared, with great care, a bill to "secure to persons in the military and naval service of the United States, homesteads on confiscated or forfeited estates in insurrectionary districts." It has been reported to the House, from the Committee on Public Lands, and, as its title indicates, it is an important and in some respect a new measure. The first and second sections provide that all confiscated lands, and those which have been sold for payments of the Government direct tax, shall be considered as "public lands." The third section provides that these lands shall be surveyed and divided "as near as may be" into forty-acre lots or tracts. The fourth section secures to maimed or disabled soldiers and sailors, who have been honorably discharged the service, eighty acres of these lands, and to all other soldiers and sailors who have been in the service, forty acres. The bill contains numerous other provisions, but these are the most important and novel. A clause of the bill provides that no distinction of color shall be permitted in the appropriation of these lands—the colored soldier and sailor standing upon the same footing with the white.

APHASIA.—This is the name of a novel and strange malady which the head of the medical school in Paris, M. TROUSSEAU, has brought to the notice of the public in a series of brilliant lectures. In this disease there remains an integrity of the understanding and a normal condition of the vocal cords. Thus, while preserving all his mental aptitudes and all his intellectual wants, a man may be sequestered for weeks from his fellow creatures, although living in the midst of them, and remains in everything their equal with the exception of the use of his tongue. A dozen of authentic cases are given of this singular and interesting affection. A lady at Boulogne, who was notorious for her volubility, and especially for her sharpness of language, was seized suddenly with *aphasia*. The circumstance was soon known throughout the city, and as she was detested by her servants and neighbors, her affliction was regarded as a punishment sent from Heaven. Her servants were rejoiced, for she who had scolded and stormed so much, was now reduced to the pronunciation of four words, and those four words, to add to the severity of her humiliation, were the most terrible oath in the French language: *s—n—de D.* No matter what she desired to say, even if it were something polite, nothing but these four terrible words could she get out of her mouth. So that at the end of a year or two she was known throughout the city by the soubriquet of *Madame s—n—de D.* During all this time she remained in perfect health, and conducted her affairs with the same intelligence as before her attack of *aphasia*. Other peculiarities not less striking than these were narrated by Dr. TROSSEAU. A discussion is now going on as to the seat of this malady. M. BROCA contends, with a formidable array of evidence, that the function of speech is located not in the frontal portion of the brain, as generally supposed, but in the posterior part of the third convolution. M. TROSSEAU combats this theory.

THE GETTYSBURG DEAD.—The bodies of our Union soldiers have been disinterred, and carefully buried in their appropriate place in the new National Cemetery. The number thus removed and interred is three thousand five hundred and twelve. About one thousand of them are unknown, and one-fourth of the whole number belong to New York.

Many of the Union soldiers have since been recognized, their names having been discovered when removing them, from letters, photographs, medals, devices, clothing, and other things buried with them, as they were hastily thrown in to the ditches after the battle. Quite a amount of money was also found on them, both in coin and paper, in sums ranging from the fraction of a dollar up to fifty dollars. Thirty-six dollars in gold was found in the pantaloons pocket of one corpse, and thirty to forty dollars in the garments of others, besides many relics, mementoes, &c. All this money and these relics have been taken care of by the Committee, properly labelled and held in safe keeping for the relatives, should they ever call for them. A fine hunting-case gold watch and five or six silver watches were also found upon bodies whilst disinterring them.

The Cemetery Association will be organized as soon as the Pennsylvania Legislature passes an act of incorporation for that purpose now before it. Workmen are busily engaged improving the grounds and will continue so doing until the cemetery is completed.

The first army corps have raised a sufficient sum of money to erect a suitable monument somewhere on the battle-field, to the memory of Gen. Reynolds.

From evidence developed to the workmen and others engaged in removing the dead bodies on the battle-field, they are fully convinced that not less than seven thousand rebels lost their lives in this conflict, the bodies of whom are still there. In one space of three acres was found three hundred and twenty-five Confederates slain; and elsewhere, also in single trench, two hundred and fifty more. A considerable portion of the battle-ground is likely to be ploughed up this spring and summer by farmers owning it, preparatory to planting corn and other grain. As a matter of course the Confederate graves must be obliterated, and the trenches which now indicate their burial places. There is a strong desire with the people, in respect to humanity, to have these bodies, though of the enemy, respectfully and decently put away, in some enclosure where they may not be disturbed—where they can sleep in quietude. Many strangers from all parts of the country still continue to visit Gettysburg to behold the scenes and relics of the terrible conflict so triumphant in behalf of our country, and of republican liberty.

Foreign Items.

The English Ministers escaped defeat on the 3d, on a mere division in the House of Commons, by a majority of only one.

An auxiliary department to the United States Sanitary Commission has been organized in London.

Mr. Mason had returned to London from Paris, and Mr. Lawley, ex correspondent of the *Times* at Richmond, is constantly passing between London and Paris—both of which facts are currently reported to be connected with recognition movements.

The bonds of the rebel loan to the extent of £71,000, repayable at par, were drawn in London on the 1st of March.

The correspondence relative to the bark Saxon is published. The British Government maintains that if the facts deposed to are true, the Federal officer was guilty of the murder of the mate of the Saxon. They demand his trial, with compensation to the widow of the murdered man and to the owners for the loss sustained by the seizure of the vessel.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Clanricarde called attention to the Federal recruiting in Ireland, and asked what steps the government had taken to stop it. Earl Russell said the Government had complained more than once, but the complaint was met by an indignant denial by Mr. Adams. Nothing could, therefore, be done until actual proof could be obtained.

Sir William Brown, Bart., head of the well-known firm of Brown, Shipley & Co, died in Liverpool on the 3d.

It is asserted that the recent sale of the Great Eastern will be contested in the law courts by the person whose bid for her at the auction was refused, and who lays claim to her.

The Alledged Interview Between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* makes the following circumstantial statement, concerning the alledged interview between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee;

"I happen to know something of this reported interview between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee, having learned the following particulars from a prominent gentleman of Illinois, who accompanied the President to the battle field of Antietam, after the action had taken place. The facts, as I learned them, shortly after they had taken place, are these: Mr. Lincoln went to the battle field, had an interview with General McClellan, slept in a tent prepared for him at the General's headquarters, rode over the field next day, &c. While the President was at the General's headquarters, a flag of truce conveyed a Brigadier General and another officer in the rebel army into General McClellan's presence. They brought a letter from General Lee desiring an interview with General McClellan, which contained the statement, (or this might have been conveyed by the officer,) that Generals McClellan and Lee could settle the matter of the rebellion at a private interview, and thus stop any further effusion of blood. General McClellan showed the letter to President Lincoln, and asked the latter if he might be allowed, or if it would be advisable, I forget which, to accord Lee the interview. The President said certainly not; that he was the person to whom the letter should be properly referred, and who by his position was qualified to accept or reject the proposal.

Political.

The reader is probably aware that George D. Prentice, James Guthrie, and two or three associates, claiming to be a majority of the Union State Committee of Kentucky, have taken steps to send delegates to the Democratic Presidential Convention, which meets at Chicago. This has roused the loyal men of the State—men like the venerable Dr. Breckenridge—who are taking proper steps in view of this attempt to sell the Union cause. The Frankfort *Commonwealth* takes strong ground against it, and the people of Grant county have issued a numerously signed address to Union men, and repudiate the Guthrie faction.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* makes exended reference to the German-Fremont movement, and remarks that "those who call themselves radicals *par excellence*, seem to be in danger of committing themselves against the candidate for the succession, who may be the choice of the great body of the patriotic portion of our countrymen." The *Gazette* refers to the patriotic ardor of the Germans, to their views acquired in their own countries; to the learning and influence many of them possess, and to the generous impulses of our German fellow-citizens generally: "They have made themselves most efficient propagandists since the commencement of this struggle." "As mere propagandists of doctrine they are only honest in declaring the whole truth as they conceive it, and would be untrue to themselves if they compromised with what they believed to be error." The *Gazette* continues as follows:

But while they are entitled to applause for their devotion to their principles, we think they seriously overlook the difference in the characters of the mere propagandist and that of the statesman. The statesman should always have a clear perception of what ought to be done, but at the same time his most perplexing inquiry is *how much* of what ought to be done *can be done*. The statesman need not compromise his principles. He only aims at as much as he may conceive of possible accomplishment. The mere propagandist asks no such question. Perhaps he starts off with a doctrine in which no one concurs with him. He advocates and proselytes. He has no right to attempt statesmanship, because, without the majority to sustain him, all his efforts would not only prove abortive, but in a crisis like this, by carrying away a portion whose aid is required, the enemy may triumph.

The Rhode Island Union State Convention has chosen delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and instructed them to support Mr Lincoln.

Inhuman Barbarities of the Rebels.

A correspondent of the Chattanooga *Gazette* furnishes the following horrible account of rebel cruelties practiced upon an Alabama Unionist:

In 1861 a Unionist was forcibly arrested by a mob at his house in Randolph county, Ala., and marched off in an adjoining thicket. The mob here rifled him of his pocket-book, boots and coat, tied him and held a consultation to determine his fate. It was soon determined to put him in the tories' yoke;" but, first of all, to try to make him acknowledge to having done and said things of which he was innocent.

After trying some time to accomplish their object, by questioning and threatening, they resorted to more severe measures. Untying him, they took off his clothing, laid him down upon a log, lashed him firmly to it, and with large hickory switches commenced lacerating him. Four were let in on him at once, and their number soon increased to six. They continued to beat him there for a long time, pausing occasionally and asking him if he would confess, and upon his refusing would let in on him more vigorously.

His blood trickled from his back in streams. His piteous appeals in behalf of mercy were totally disregarded. Nature finally yielded and the poor man swooned and was lost to consciousness for several minutes. As soon as he revived, these hellish tormentors resumed their tortures. They split the ends of green sticks, and twisting them in his hair, and pulling violently caused the most excruciating pain. This and other fiendish operations were continued for some time. They then cut off all his fingers at the second joint, as also his ears close up to his head.

The next step was to cut off his arms at the elbows, and the legs at the knees. After this operation the wretched victim fainted, and failing to recover for several minutes, the murderers pronounced him dead and began to prepare to leave, but at this instant their victim showed signs of life.

They now tied a rope around his neck and hung him to a limb near by, and instantly decamped, leaving him suspended between the heavens and the earth.

The third day afterwards the body was discovered, taken down and decently interred by friends.

Mr. Editor, this is no myth, 'tis no exaggeration. It is worthy of remark that it is an impossibility to belie a rebel, unless you say he is honest, a gentleman, or a humane being.

At the time of the above murder I was engaged in school teaching in Calloun county, not more than twenty-five miles from the murdered man's house, and I took considerable pains to find out all about the matter. You have the result.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.—M. Pouchet, the undefatigable propagator of the theory of spontaneous generation, is attempting to soive the startling theory whether animal life is an accident or creation—whether an animal or man himself can be generated in a chemist's retort. He was recently defied by several of his colleagues of the Academy of Sciences to submit his experiments to a Committee of that body, when this challenge was accepted by him in the following words; "I declare that from whatever part of the globe I may take a cubic decimetre of air, from the moment I shall put this air in contact with a pretrescible liquor contained in a retort hermetically sealed, instantly this retort will be filled with living organisms." A Committee of learned *savans* were appointed to witness and verify the experiments. The curious public will await anxiously their report.

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ALEX. FORSYTH,
Quartermaster 14th Reg't.
M. R. MOORHEAD,
Quartermaster 13th Reg't.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. M'COOK'S DIVISION, U. S. ARMY,

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Capt. W. H. ECKELS, Commissary
Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster
1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Ky.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

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The Next Campaign.

Little or nothing has transpired concerning Gen. GRANT's intentions. The fact that he will, within the next few days, return to Washington, renders it almost certain that the most important operations are to be in the East, and that Richmond will once more have occasion to summons all its defensive resources. It is equally certain, however, that Gen. GRANT does not intend to imitate the example of the numerous Generals who have commanded the Army of the Potomac since McCLELLAN's Peninsula campaign, by marching on Richmond by the routes over which, in part, the army has so many times marched and counter-marched. We prefer to believe that on this point Gen. GRANT comes nearer to agreeing with Gen. McCLELLAN than in any other. While it is scarcely probable that he will undertake the historic Peninsular route, there is good reason for the opinion that the rebels in Richmond will find that all their formidable works of defense on the Eastern and Northern sides of the city will be of comparatively little use. We conclude, also, that this time the army will have the valuable co-operation of the navy—an assistance which McCLELLAN did not have to any considerable extent. Should the field of the new campaign include the James River, or should the waters of the Sounds of North Carolina and the rivers emptying into them be embraced within that field, this co-operation will be entirely practicable and of the greatest importance.

Were we to venture a prediction, like many other journals, it would be that one or both of the sections of the country we have indicated will be embraced within the field of GRANT's operations in the East. But we would not be surprised should the rebels in Richmond not wait to have their stronghold flanked and themselves cooped up within the narrow limits which General GRANT will no doubt be inclined to assign to them, in case he lays close seige to the city. Should the rebel capital be abandoned to escape this, there need be no surprise.

The railways leading South and Southwest from Richmond constitute the larynx of JEFF. DAVIS' seat of government. Once cut, the head and body of the Confederacy will have received a mortal wound. A glance at the map will show the bearing of this suggestion, and of the reference to the sounds of North Carolina and the rivers flowing into them. These rivers penetrate a long distance and are navigable by light draft boats, by means of which the army might be supplied. Should the rebels not abandon Richmond, and should a heavy force obtain possession of these railways, it is not difficult to perceive to what straits they would in a very short time become reduced. Confessedly, the principal supplies not only of Richmond but of LEE's army are brought over these roads; and although all of these thoroughfares might not be seized at once, the loss of any one of them would be more than the enemy could stand.

We beg no one to think that we suppose that General GRANT is going to uncover Washington. The night-mare that has so long held one hundred thousand men in comparative idleness, for the defence of our National Capital, is, we have reason to believe, over. Washington will, nevertheless, be defended. But Richmond will be assailed. Gen. LEE will find employment enough without troubling himself about Washington. Should he attempt anything of the kind, however, he would by no means find himself unopposed.

The developments of the next thirty days will be awaited with deep interest—developments which, we have reason to believe, will verify the general correctness of at least some of the suggestions we have made.

ENLISTMENTS AND THE LAST CALL FOR TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.—In all parts of the country men are being rapidly obtained for the army by enlistments; and the machinery which has filled, or nearly filled, the old quota, is in as good working condition as ever. On the willingness of men to enlist, and on this machinery we may rely to obtain some part, at least, of the last call for two hundred thousand men; and it is manifestly the wisest and probably the easiest thing that can be done, to use the means that have so lately been successful in meeting the last call,—the *very last*, it will doubtless prove to be.

The call is for the Navy as well as the Army. For the naval service men have latterly been more readily obtained than for the land service; and we have no doubt at all that in many localities the provision in the call by the President, which gives to men the choice of service, will assist materially in procuring the total number required. At any rate, continued systematic effort is requisite; and we do not doubt that the same patriotic zeal and liberality which have heretofore met the calls to fill up the army, will cause the last one to be promptly honored,—at least to reduce the number to be drawn for so as to render the draft, should there be one, a comparatively trifling matter.

OUR attention has been called to an article in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, grossly assailing General MOORHEAD for proposing cheers for Lieut. Gen. GRANT, in the dining room of Willard's Hotel. We cannot refrain from expressing our surprise that an article so gross in its language, and so utterly unjustifiable in every respect, should have appeared in the columns of a journal having so many claims to respectability and influence. For our own part, we prefer to believe that the article in question found its way into the columns of the *Commercial* through some accident, and that it is as much regretted by the responsible management, as it must be by all who look for fairness and an elevated tone in our leading public journals.

TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH ELECTIONS.—To-day, it will be remembered, the annual election for the different offices in the various townships and boroughs of this county, takes place. Let Union Republicans see to it that loyal men are selected in every district. We want *true* men—men whose earnest endeavor and liberal contributions are freely given to sustain the Government in its efforts to crush the rebellion and perpetuate the Union. Is he honest, is he capable, is he *loyal*, are the questions which every voter should ask before voting, to-day.

Too Great Expectations.

It is given to no man to accomplish impossibilities. Nevertheless, no people on the face of the earth are so prone to expect impossible things and cry down the man who falls short of the line, as the people of this country in the moment of their enthusiasm. Examples of this kind are not wanting. The recollection of the instances where men have been exalted and cut down in almost the same day, is too fresh to require that they should be repeated. Nevertheless the cases wherein the withdrawal of confidence and the casting down has been deserved have not been rare cases in which the only thing to be regretted was that the expulsion was so long postponed.

While we have no apprehension of failure by Gen. GRANT, we should not disguise from ourselves that there is such a thing as expecting too much even from him. He has proved his eminent worthiness of the high trust reposed in him; but he has not proved that he can accomplish impossibilities; and we would show our wisdom in moderating our expectations to the standard of reason. Complete success at all times and in all places, we have no right to expect. While we may safely rely on Gen. GRANT to do everything that can be expected of him in the range of reason, we should remember that his, like all human plans, may be thwarted, and fall short of complete success. If, however, his success should be complete, there will be all the more reason for rejoicing and congratulation.

Gen. GRANT possesses the rare faculty of combining means and selecting agents for executing his plans. His past successes, his tried skill, the means placed at his disposal, do indeed justify great expectations, but not the belief that he, more than any other man, can do that which is not in the power of man to do. It is wiser to expect too little than too much.

General Intelligence.

In a recent speech in the British Parliament Lord Russell said: "I see no reason myself for one taking part, either with the Northern States or Southern; and we are determined to continue and maintain a course of impartial neutrality."

Our Government has demanded of the Japanese indemnification for the burning of the United States legation, and thirty days are given in which to meet the demand.

On her last trip from Bremen, the German steamer Hausa sailed under the Russian flag, to avoid the Danish vessels, supposed to be on the lookout.

The *Ohio Cultivator* thinks that the prospect for a good wheat crop in that State is not very good, the cold weather having injured the young sprout.

The facts concerning the exchange of prisoners are said to be that Mr. Ould informed Gen. Butler that he would, on a certain date, declare certain prisoners exchanged, and that Butler might do the same. This was agreed to, but our Government countermanded the order. Butler then made a per centage arrangement, which was also stopped, and the exchanges are stopped.

It is said that the stench in and around Chattanooga, arising from dead animals, numbering many thousand, is so great that the army cannot remain there. Doubtful.

General Kilpatrick positively affirms that the instructions found on the person of the late Colonel Dahlgren did not contemplate the "assassination" of Mr. Davis, or any member of his Cabinet, as stated in the Richmond papers; but only that he should kill, or cause to be killed, Mr. Davis, if, after capturing him, he should attempt to make his escape. It is further alleged that it was only public property which was to have been destroyed in Richmond, provided the Union troops got a chance to destroy any property there all, which it appears—owing to the treachery of that unhappy negro guide whom Colonel Dahlgren hung—they did not get for the present.

A general bankrupt bill will very soon be reported in the House of Representatives.

The Committee on Territories have prepared a bill for the division of Idaho, the new Territory thus created to be called Montana. The immense extent and rapidly increasing population of Idaho renders this division necessary, and there will probably be no opposition to it.

At the recent election in Tennessee 40,000 votes were cast. Union candidates were everywhere chosen. It is believed that there will be an almost unanimous delegation in the ensuing convention in favor of a free constitution.

London is contributing largely to the New York Sanitary Fair. Eliot & Glass, the telegraph cable manufacturers, give 1,000 tons of coal. Large sums of money are also given, and Fanny Kemble Butler is getting up a valuable collection of autographs for sale.

A company has been formed in New York, and a charter obtained, for the manufacture of a new kind of illuminating gas, which is formed by chemical combinations instead of a mechanical process.

A curious discovery has been made in the Isle of Man, where it has been ascertained that certain old guns, long used as posts on the quay at Peel, were rifled. Government has ordered them to be transferred to Woolwich, where they are to be preserved as the earliest specimens of rifled ordnance.

Personal.

The death of the Hon. Marshall M. Strong, of Racine, one of the most distinguished citizens of Wisconsin is announced.

It is reported that Lieut. Col. Sanderson, late from Libby Prison, has been sent to Fort Warren for having divulged the plan of the federal prisoners to effect their escape.

John Bright is reported to have said recently that Mr. Lincoln's re-election, would produce a grand effect in England, by convincing the people of the solid purpose of the American people, and quoted the words of a distinguished friend of Southrons, a member of the House of Commons, that such re-election would be the heaviest blow that the North could inflict on the South.

A proclamation from Kossuth is circulating among the Hungarians who form part of the Austrian army in Venetia. The ex-Dictator prays his countrymen to desert the Austrian flag, declaring that the Hungarians are about to be freed by an alliance with Italy.

Gen. Grant is known to differ with Gen. Halleck concerning the strategical importance of Richmond. The former looks upon Richmond as the head of the rebellion, and its capture as producing an immense moral effect, both at home and abroad. The capture of Richmond necessitates the evacuation of Virginia by the rebel armies; and the separation of Virginia from the remainder of the Confederacy, is like severing the head from the human body.

Gen. Hurlburt and staff are at Memphis. He has taken possession of his old quarters, and expects to remain some time. The larger part of his corps is connected with another expedition which left Vicksburg some days since.

General Sherman is also at Memphis at the Gayoso House.

George B. Moore, chief editor of the Portland *Advertiser*, died on Tuesday last.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen. W. F. Smith as Major-General in the Regular Army, made vacant by the promotion of Gen. Grant, and recommended by the Military Committee of that body. Gen. Kilpatrick is authority for the rumor that Gen. Smith is to succeed Gen. Meade.

Gen. Morris S. Ferry will succeed Gen. Sigel in the command of the Lehigh, Pa., District, headquarters at Reading.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, has accepted an invitation to go to California to occupy the place made by the death of Rev. T. Starr King. The arrangement is temporary, as he proposes to return about the first of October next.

Late News Items.

A private letter states that seventy Union prisoners escaped from Danville, Va., on the night of the 27th of February.

The strike of the Railroad locomotive engineers, at Chicago though not entirely abandoned, is virtually given up. On every road excepting Illinois Central, St. Louis and Chicago, and Chigago and Rock Island, the engineers have resumed work, and the regular trains are running. On the Illinois Central, the night passenger train left Monday evening as usual, and it is presumed that there will be no interruption in the running of the regular trains on any of the roads. All the passenger trains left on time that morning on all the roads.

Nearly all the troops that were engaged in General Sherman's recent expedition are under orders at Vicksburg, to cross the river into Louisiana, for an expedition, in conjunction with a strong force from New Orleans, and Admiral Porter's gunboat fleet, into the Red river country, to break up the extensive rebel supply depots at Shreveport and other points, and open the Red river to free navigation for our boats. It is said that a portion of General Steele's force in Arkansas will also move southward to cooperate with this expedition, and to act in concert with Banks' forces for cleaning the rebels out of Western Louisiana and Texas. Sherman's forces, it is thought, will return as soon as Shreveport is captured, and be transferred to another department, probably to Chattanooga.

Admiral Porter has a very large fleet of ironclads below Vicksburg, and was ready on the 11th inst. to start up Red river. The troops are also in motion by this time.

GEN. FREMONT.—It is reported that Gen. FREMONT is to be assigned to the Department of the South, in the place of General GILLMORE. The latter will, it is said, have a position elsewhere, in the field.

Shipments of Coal,

A few days ago we noticed the departure from this port of upwards of two million bushels of coal down the river. To-day there was another departure of seven hundred thousand bushels, viz:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Lake Erie, 9 barges	80,000
Whale, 7 barges	70,000
Lion, 7 barges	70,000
Star, 6 barges	60,000
Coal Hill, 7 barges	70,000
Dolphin, 5 barges	50,000
Storm No. 2, 5 barges	50,000
Shark, 7 barges	70,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Eagle, 9 barges	90,000

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Geo. Albree, 9 barges	90,000
Total	700,009

Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Wm. F. Smith, intimately connected with Gen. Grant's victories at Chattanooga, came on quietly from Nashville, and arrived in Washington about the time Gen. Grant did, and is now on a visit to the Army of the Potomac. The belief is very current in well-informed military circles that Gen. Grant favors his appointment to the command of that army. A dispatch from Chattanooga, says: "It is no secret in military circles that Gen. Smith will take command of the Army of the Potomac."

WHY ANOTHER CALL WAS MADE.—It was announced that the last call was for the purpose of squaring up accounts, and thereupon an extensive system of research and figuring was begun in every State; all loose accounts of Provost Marshals and State authorities were balanced up; old credits, not before allowed, were brought forward and allowed on the new quota: scattering men, who had enlisted and never been credited, were counted for the first time; enlistments in the naval service have been credited as recently allowed by law; the veteran enlistments, which came in largely, were credited, and added many localities to escape the draft; every exertion, and many systems of figuring, some of which we fear were not as straightforward as they ought to have been, were used, until many of the States have announced that their quotas were full under all calls, *with a surplus*. We have in memory at present New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas, and many parts of Michigan, New York and Massachusetts, all of which have filled their quotas under all calls, and most of them have a surplus left, which is being constantly increased by veteran and volunteer enlistments not heretofore credited. The army has, notwithstanding, been largely and gratifyingly augmented, but not, by any means, to the extent of the last call. That call, as we have said, has been largely exhausted by the credits for old enlistments never before counted.

DURING the memorable siege of Gibraltar by the combined land and naval forces of France and Spain, which commenced in 1779 and continued four years, two of the floating batteries of the allies were set on fire with red hot shot, and as their magazines blew up, the English garrison rescued their perishing enemies from the flames and waves. This conduct was dictated by that humanity which disarms war of some of its most horrid features, and is approved by enlightened Christianity. The rebels, during the present civil war, have been actuated by no such high and holy feelings. They have deliberately shot drowning men in the water; they have left wounded prisoners to perish amid flames; they have mutilated the dead bodies of soldiers and heaped indignities upon their lifeless forms; they have made ornaments of the bones of their victims, and drinking horns of their skulls; but the foulest and blackest spot upon their damning record is that they have carried their implacable and vindictive resentment to such lengths as to defile the grave and give the burial of dogs to their fallen foes, instead of the rights of Christian sepulture. In the pages of history the lines will be dark and the judgment of posterity terrible which will be drawn around and passed upon the record of those fiendish atrocities.

"PUNCH" ON THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.—As might be expected, the wits of *Punch* are merry and satirical upon the war of the Dano-German Duchies. They declare that war was inevitable from the moment Gen. Wrangel was placed at the head of the Prussian army. Mr. Tennell's last cartoon is entitled "Nemesis," and shows Louis Napoleon and Victor Emanuel looking over the map of Germany. Napoleon holds it down beneath both hands, and Victor Emanuel "assists" (as the French have it), by looking on and coquetting with his extensive moustache. The dialogue, as given by *Punch*, is as follows: Emperor of France—"Hem! Prussia is extending his frontier, why shouldn't I go to the Rhine?" The King of Italy adds: "Hah! Austria is doing the same; why shouldn't I go to Venice?" It may be added, that most probably the incorporation of Venetia with the kingdom of Italy, and the resumption of the Rhine as one of the frontiers of France, may be among the eventualities of the war which Germany has commenced against Denmark.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.—Of the region claimed as belonging to the Southern Confederacy, we firmly hold West Virginia, Kentucky, nearly all Tennessee, Missouri, most of Arkansas, more than half of Louisiana, a good part of Mississippi, with portions of old Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, most of the Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona. Nearly half the white population claimed as belonging to the Confederacy are this day under the Federal flag, and no longer subject to conscription to fill the rebel armies. Our gains within the past year more than half overthrow the Confederacy as it stood when the final Proclamation of Freedom was issued. Give us one more year's work so effective as the last, and the Confederacy will be prostrate.

GEN. HOOKER, who, it is said, has been expecting to be recalled to the army of the Potomac, is reported to be dissatisfied at the turn of events, which leaves not the least ground for longer indulging in the delusive hope.

H. CHILDS & CO.,

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We also have a large line of

Prime Custom Work,

adapted particularly to the CITY TRADE, to which we would ask the examination of retailers. Special attention given to orders.

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Spool Cotton and Pins, Patent Thread and Buttons, Knitting Cotton and Needles, Combs and Braids, and a full line of Notions.

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Embroideries and Laces, Handkerchiefs, Corsets and Skirts, Ruffings and Variety Goods, which we offer at the

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,

to Merchants, Milliners and retail buyers. All are respectfully invited to call.

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AND DEALERS IN

CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.

Liberal advances made on consignments. se28 22 NORTH FRONT St., Philadelphia.

DOUBLE XX ALE AND TREBLE XX ALE for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JOSHUA RHODES, oct2 Duquesne Way.

DIED:

McFARLAND—At Coal Springs, Jefferson Co., Pa., on Monday morning, March 14th, at three o'clock, MATILDA GREGG, wife of Rev. A. J. McFarland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, D. Gregg, No. 14 South Common, Allegheny city, on Friday afternoon, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

GUTHRIE—In Cincinnati, on the 15th inst., MARTHA, daughter of John B. Guthrie, aged twenty years.

The funeral will take place from his residence, in Peebles township, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m. Carriages will start from the corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets at 9 o'clock, a. m.

FOR CINCINNATI.

ON SATURDAY, March 19, at 10 a. m.

THE new and magnificent side-wheel passenger steamer PARAGON, DONNELLY, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK

JAMES COLLINS & CO.,

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

mh18

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the steamer GENERAL GRANT, will present them at CALDWELL & BROS., mh18 for payment.

BALDNESS AND FALLING OFF of the HAIR, and all diseases of the SCALP, successfully treated, with OXYGEN and the DEMATOBIOTICKON, by Dr. WOODARD, mh18:1w at No. 145 Fifth street.

THIRD LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's office up to March 9th, 1864:

Name.	*Kind.*	*Place.*
Edward Sturmer, tavern,	1st Ward,	Pittsburgh;
Chas. Stephenson,	do,	do;
John McD. Crossan,	do,	do;
Nancy Nicholson,	do,	do;
Thomas Bell,	other goods,	do;
Thomas Thornton, tavern,		do;
Elizabeth Davidson,	do,	do;
Thomas Corcoran,	do,	do;
John Richland,	do,	do;
Philip Sheplar,	do,	2d Ward, Pittsburgh;
Mrs. M. Leenders,	do,	do;
Frank Lutz,	do,	do;
Harry Shirls,	do,	do;
Nathaniel Sinton, or'g'ds,		3d Ward Pittsburgh;
J. D. Vierheller,	tavern,	do;
Vierheller & Roessing,	do,	do;
Michael Cella,	do,	do;
Chris. Klein,	do,	do;
Thomas Dugan,	eating house,	do;
Wm. Bechtold,	tavern,	do;
Christian Wehrung,	do,	do;
Joseph George,	eating house,	do;
Theodore Groh,	do,	do;
J. M. Miller,	tavern,	4th Ward, Pittsburgh;
Stephen Bittner,	do,	do;
Henry McMullan,	do,	do;
Chas. Wanger,	do,	5th Ward, Pittsburgh;
Elijah Hall,	do,	do;
Joseph Herbster,	do,	do;
John McCambridge,	do,	do;
John Schuster,	do,	do;
Andrew Andrews,	eating house,	do;
Chas. C. Milstein,	do,	do;
Chas. Schonewald,	do,	6th Ward, Pittsburgh;
Wm. Maxwell,	tavern,	7th Ward, Pittsburgh;
John H. Diedtler,	do,	8th Ward, Pittsburgh;
Patrick Dolan,	do,	9th Ward, Pittsburgh;
Valentine Stork,	do,	do;
Mary Lutz,	eating house,	do;
Thos. Convoy, other g'ds,		1st Ward, Allegheny;
Jos. Eckerman,	tavern,	do;
Gottlieb Dramble,	do,	do;
John Burton,	do,	do;
F. Becker & Co., other g'ds,		2d Ward, Allegheny;
Rudolph Kerker,	tavern,	do;
James McDonald,	do,	do;
Wm. Kerschenhuse,	do,	3d Ward, Allegheny;
Julius Wissert,	eating house,	do;
Geo. Gassenschmidt,	tav'n,	4th Ward, Allegheny;
Henry Lutzy,	eating house,	do;
Augustus Brandt,	tavern,	do;
Jehu Horn,	do,	do;
Wm. Sloan,	eating house,	do;
Henry Schulz,	do,	do;
Phillip Pastres,	tavern,	do;
Frederic Kauffield,	eating house,	Birmingham;
Philip Diehl,	tavern,	do;
Adam Diehl,	do,	do;
John Beer,	do,	do;
Jacob Young,	do,	do;
Geo. Nau,	eating house,	do;
James Brawdy,	tavern,	do;
Valentine Gehring,	do,	do;
Peter Auen,	do,	East Birmingham.
Ernest Kayers,	do,	Duquesne borough;
Henry Klung,	do,	do;
Wm. Sarver,	do,	Elizabeth borough;
Jas. Knapp,	do,	Lawrenceville;
Henry Feldbush,	do,	Manchester;
John G. Herr,	do,	do;
John Wagner,	do,	do;
Peter Sager,	do,	McKeesport;
John G. Raum,	do,	Sharpsburg;
Jacob Scheid,	do,	do;
Frederic Zernia,	do,	Tarentum;
Hezekiah Vantine,	do,	do;
Bernard Gray,	do,	Collins township;
Frank Buff,	do,	do;
James Wyley,	do,	West Deer tp;
Jacob Gunnerman,	do,	Elizabeth township;
John Jones,	do,	do;
John Holfelder,	do,	Hampton township;
Jacob Trax,	do,	McCandless tp;
Ann Bennett,	do,	Pitt township;
Mary Palmer,	eating house,	do.
Andrew Stein,	do,	Peebles township;
Albertina Heitzmon,	tav'n,	Reserve township;
Peter Reschner,	do,	do;
Alexander McGrew,	do,	Ross township;
Elizabeth Farmeree,	do,	Shaler township;
Peter Breiney,	eating house,	Lower St. Clair tp;
Michael Kreig,	do,	do;
Chas. Schulz,	tavern,	Wilkins township.

The Court will meet on WEDNESDAY, March 30th, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Remonstrances must be filed on or before that day. Applicants will bring their bonds to my office before the day of hearing.

mh18:3t W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

SECOND LARGE ARRIVAL

OF

SPRING DRY GOODS.

BEST STOCK IN THE CITY,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

Including DRESS GOODS;
CLOAKS and SHAWLS;
SILKS, plain and figured;
REPPS and corded FOULARDS, in new styles;
PLAIN GOODS, in all colors;
Plain and Plaid CLOAKINGS;
CASSIMERES and TWEEDS.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

mh18

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals are invited for the GRADATION, MASONRY, BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE, BALLAST, CROSS-TIES and TRACK LAYING of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, between Connellsville and Cumberland, embracing a distance of about eighty (87) miles, in sections of about one mile each.

Specifications will be ready at the Company's office, in Pittsburgh, on and after the 28th of March current, and proposals will be received until the 16th of April ensuing.

BENJ. H. LATROBE, President.

Office P. & C. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, March 15th, 1864. mh17:tf

(Evening Chronicle please copy.)

ROBERT ARTHURS..... .....JOHN W. RIDDELL.

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

SOLICITORS FOR

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,

ARREARS OF PAY,

AND ALL

Military Claims,

OFFICE.....No. 135 FOURTH street, mh3:3m-e-o-d PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALL PAPER,

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

and OIL CLOTHS.

Latest styles direct from the manufacturers, for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES, AT

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,

mh17 No. 164 Smithfield street.

LUPIN'S

BOMBAZINES

and

VEIL BARAGES,

Assorted qualities, at low prices, at

R. H. PALMER'S,

mh17 84 Wood street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between JAMES MILLINGAR and ISAAC GULLETT, in Steamboat Cabin Finishing, has this day been dissolved by the withdrawal of Isaac Gullett. All work under contract, and work on hand, will be finished by James Millingar, to whom all debts now due, or to become due to the late firm, will be paid.

JAMES MILLINGAR,
ISAAC GULLETT.

March 11, 1864. mh14:1w

PEARL MILL.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

We have commenced receiving a very choice lot of 65,000 bushels Southern Wheat, fully equal to that from which the highest grade of St. Louis Flour is made. We are now prepared to furnish our customers with Flour equal to the best St. Louis brands.

mh14:3w R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEES on the PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMISSION FAIR have been appointed:

Oil Picture Gallery—John H. Shoenberger, chairman; C. H. Wolfe, G. W. Hallman, Chas. H. Spang, Florence Kramer, J. J. Gillespie, G. W. Holtzman.

Lectures and Readings—William H. Kincaid, chairman; Geo. W. Weyman, H. M. Atwood, S. L. Long, W. W. Ward, Thos. Bakewell, Jr.

Passenger Railways—Wm. K. Nimick, chairman; James Verner, Alex. Spear, Henry Irwin, M. W. Beltzhoover, Wm. M. Hersh, A. Rineman.

Pig Iron—Robt. C. Loomis, chairman; James Frazier, John Moorhead, G. S. Bryan, James Trimble, Henry Critchlow, M. H. Angel.

Cannon, Shells, &c.—Joseph Kaye, chairman; Wm. Smith, Joseph French, Robt. Totten.

Coal Committee—Wm. H. Brown, John F. Herron, James M. Bailey.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.—Wm. H. Sellers, chairman; Geo. A. Kelly, Chas. H. Super, George W. Weyman, H. D. Scully, L. H. Harris, A. J. Rankin, N. McLarran.

Foreign Correspondence—Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, Hon. James Veech, Hon. Henry Williams, Hon. H. B. Stowe, Rev. W. A. Passavant, Rev. M. W. Jacobus, Rt. Rev. Bishop Domineck, Professor Barker, James O'Connor. mh18

PITTS'GH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENTUM ON THE INCOME, OR THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next, at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 52 WALL street, NEW YORK, to the persons, or their attorneys, in whose names the Bonds stand registered on the 1st day of March. The Transfer and Register Books of these Bonds, which were closed on the 1st day of March, for the Annual Election, will remain closed until 10 o'clock, a. m., the 2d day of April thereafter.

mh2 W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.

Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

CANDIDATES.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mr14:tc.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULTZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe18:dawtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21:tc

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!

In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have *reduced* of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For comm'n tooth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To merit your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination. At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 PENN STREET, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY, near the new Market House. fe22

PROPOSALS FOR MILL AT GIESBORO, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Washington, D. C., March 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on FRIDAY, March 18, 1864, for furnishing the materials, and the erection of a Steam Mill, with the necessary machinery, (accompanied by plans and specifications,) for the purpose of grinding, cutting, mixing and steaming the forage rations furnished the cavalry horses at Giesboro, D. C., with sufficient capacity to supply ten thousand horses.

The following Board of officers has been appointed, to whom all plans and specifications and papers referring to the mill will be submitted:—

Colonel August V. Kautz, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
Colonel C. R. Lowell, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry.
Lieutenant Colonel James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

The plan which promises most economy, and can soonest be erected, will be selected. The greatest promptitude will be required.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the oath of allegiance, and a certificate from a source known to this Bureau, of the responsibility of the parties, and their ability to faithfully execute the contract.

Payments will be made on the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for the Erection of Steam Mill at Giesboro," and addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Jas. A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any further information will be promptly given, personally or by letter, on application to JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
mh12:9t Cavalry Bureau.

20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT 96 MARKET STREET.—The undersigned offers at greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain. Call soon and remember the place.

H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond. ja30

GOLD, SILVER.

PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, AND PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks, Bought at Highest Rates, by JAMES CONNOR,

Office, Bogaley's Building, cor. MARKET and WATER streets. se7

STOCKS AND BONDS.

WANTED—Lawrence county Bonds.
Monongahelu, Peoples', Pittsburgh and Western Insurance Co. Stocks.
FOR SALE—Lucesco Oil Co. Stocks.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville (Turtle Creek) Bonds. S. S. BRYAN, Broker,
mh15 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

HOLTZMAN & WIEDERHOLD,

(Successors to J. Seibert.)

PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,

No. 160 THIRD street, PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers and dealers in Curtains, Cornice, Bands, Shades and Blinds, Mattresses, Comforts, Cushions, &c.

Particular attention paid to Steamboat work. Carpets fitted and laid to order. se11:6m

CHARLES ROEDEL.....HENRY DAEWERITZ

ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ, No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, manufacturers of BREWERS' KETTLES, STILLS, OIL TUBES, COPPER PUMPS, STEAM AND ESCAPE PIPES, MALT KILNS, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. Also, German Silver and Wooden Framed Show Cases, of all sizes and styles. ja5:tf

T. T. MYLER.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'n...	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's....	12:50 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss...	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	1:30 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n...	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n...	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn....	6:30 a m	1st Wallstn....	6:15 a m
2d do	11:30 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp...	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:45 p m	Phila. do ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ...	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm.....	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail...	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keespt.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keespt.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry....	9:30 a m
Braddock's...	4:15 p m	Braddock's....	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
.....	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss....	8:05 p. m.
Whee'g...	6:30 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac.	10:00 a. m.
Clevl'd...	1:45 a m		
do ...	1:45 p m		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Issued this Morning

The SATURDAY MORNING COMMERCIAL for March 19th will be issued this morning, and can be had at Pittock's and Case's News Depots, and at the office, No. 72 and 74 Fifth street. The number for this week is brimful of the latest news—editorial, commercial, financial, local, general and miscellaneous, and is just the newspaper to send to our soldiers in the field.

St. Patrick's Day.—The anniversary of the natal day of Ireland's patron saint passed off in this city without any recognition whatever by the Irish Societies.

Jonathan Ross, Esq., the retiring Recorder of this county, desires parties having deposited documents to be recorded, to call and get them.

For Trial.—Mayor Lowry yesterday committed for trial Frank McGarr, charged with robbing Lieut. Jerome McBride of some five hundred dollars.

Personal.—Rev. W. A. Snively, formerly pastor of Christ's M. E. Church, Penn street, Pittsburgh, has accepted the pastoral charge of Union Chapel, Cincinnati, and commences his duties in that city on the ensuing Sabbath.

Oldest Copper Mine.—The oldest Copper Mine in the Lake Superior regions is the Cliff, or the Pittsburgh and Boston mine, which was opened in 1849. It has also been one of the most successfully worked mines in that region, its product being chiefly smelted and rolled in this city.

Bills Passed.—The bill doing away with the collection of tolls on the bridge over Saw Mill run has been in the House of Representatives. The bill authorizing the borough of Manchester to borrow money for the use of the corporation has passed the Senate.

The Advances Made by Pennsylvania.—Governor Curtin has been laboring in Washington City for some days past to get Pennsylvania paid her advances made last year to enable her troops to get into the field to repel Lee's invasion. For this immense debt, the Governor, with patriotic devotion, had made himself personally liable.

Important New Order.—We are informed that Capt. E. S. Wright, Provost Marshal, of the Department of Monongahela, has received orders to send all men enlisted by recruiting officers in this Department, and who are paid the Government bounty at his office, directly into the field, instead of to Camp Copeland, as formerly.

Committed for Perjury.—Alderman Nicholson yesterday committed for trial, in default of $800 bail, George Noulette, charged with pert jury, on oath of Dr. R. A. King. There has been an information for perjury hanging over Noulette for some time, but owing to his being under military arrest, the civil authorities did not attempt to get possession of him until yesterday.

Ordered to Harrisburg.—The 11th Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Dick Coulter, which is now at home on furlough, has been ordered to rendezvous at Harrisburg, and will go forward this week. There are six companies from this neighborhood in the regiment, and four from the eastern part of the State. During the time the regiment has been home on furlough some five hundred new recruits have been added to its ranks.

Amicably Arranged.—The application of Mrs. Mary Dake, for the custody of her husband Dr. D. M. Dake, through the interference of the Court, has been amicably arranged. The Doctor has been pronounced insane, and has been placed in the charge of his own family. The proceedings in the case, it seems, arose from misapprehension of the facts in the Doctor's case, which the counsel for Mrs. Dake acknowledge.

Alleged Forger Arrested.—Officer John Wills, of the Allegheny police, yesterday arrived from Cleveland, having in his custody Samuel M. Brown, the young man implicated with young Acor in the forgery of certain checks on the Allegheny Savings Bank. Brown was arrested in Cleveland by the Marshal of that city, on the strength of a telegram from Officer Wills. Mayor Alexander committed the accused for a further hearing on the 24th instant.

Bounty Meeting in Peebles Township.—At an adjourned meeting of the enrolled citizens of Peebles township held on Wednesday evening, subscriptions to the amount of over $4,000 were reported to the Bounty Fund. Messrs Root, T. J. Black, J. Ross, C. Wormcastle and W. Lowry were added to the Collecting Committees previously appointed. Capt. C. W. Batchelor was appointed Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of Dr. J. R. McClintock, W. B. Negley, J. Strathoff, H. Burgwin and Wm. McKee, were appointed to procure men. The meeting adjourned to meet at the school house, in East Liberty, to-night.

Union Republican Ticket.—The Union Republicans of Pitt township have placed in nomination the following ticket, to be voted for to-day: Judge of Elections, Isaac Jones; Town Clerk, James Cassiday; Inspector of Elections, Wm. D. Smith; Treasurer and Collector, Thos. M'Connaughy; Inspector of Elections, William Harrison; Assessor, R. W. Means; Justice of the Peace, Col. John Erwin; Assistant Assessors, Mathew Anderson, William Thomas; Auditor, Wm. A. Herron; Supervisor, Joseph Crawford; School Directors, for 3 years, Samuel Martin, Wm. M. Brown.

Railway Organization.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, met at the general office, in this city, Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, and organized by the election of the old officers, as follows:

President.—Gen. George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh.

Vice President.—Hon. Samuel Hanna, of Indiana.

Secretary.—W. H. Barnes, of Pittsburgh.

Treasurer.—J. P. Henderson, of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Henderson has been officiating as Treasurer of the Company temporarily, and has made an excellent officer. All the other officers of the Company will be reinstated.

Second Ward Bounty Meeting.—The enrolled citizens of the Second Ward held a meeting at the School House last night, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of continuing the payment of bounties to volunteers to fill the quota of the Ward under the President's last call. There was a very small attendance, but those present were patriotically inclined to continue paying bounties to volunteers. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Smith and Tindle, were appointed to confer with the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ward, and ascertain what course the Committee intended to pursue in relation to the last call. The meeting then adjourned to meet on Monday evening next.

The Body of Young Haigh Recovered.

The body of Edward E. Haigh, who lost his life in being thrown into the Ohio river from the steamer Panther, near Freedom, on Saturday evening last, was recovered on Thursday morning, by Mr. Fisher, of Phillipsburg, Beaver county. Mr. Fisher was taking his customary morning walk along the bank of the Ohio about seven o'clock, when his attention was attracted by an arm rising from the sand near the water's edge. He immediately procured assistance and dug the body out of the sand, which proved from papers and articles found to be that of young Haigh. On examination of the body a cut was found above the left eye, two inches in length; the right leg was broken below the knee, the bone protuding some four inches out of the flesh; the right arm was fractured near the shoulder, and the left leg was also broken. The body was taken into the ferry-house near by, and properly attended to until the arrival of the deceased's friends. The Coroner of Beaver county held an inquest, when the jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Iron Foundry for Sale.

For sale, that valuable lot of ground, Iron Foundry and Warehouse, situated at the corner of Water and Grant streets, having a front of 160 feet on Water and Front streets, and 160 feet on Grant—the same property now occupied by Anderson & Phillips. Possession given April 1st, 1865. Apply on the premises, or to Bakewell, Pears & Co. mh15:lw

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATTONY,
General Agent, No. 19 Fifth street.

Legal Intelligence.

THURSDAY, March 17, 1864.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Hon. H. W. Williams.

The case of Michael Graver against Jacob S. Newmeyer & Co., action for damages, was still on trial. The case went to the jury previous to adjournment, but no verdict had been arrived at.

Court adjourned to meet on Monday morning next, in order that jurors, witnesses and all concerned may have an opportunity of attending the elections to-day.

COMMON PLEAS.—Before Hon. E. H. Stowe.

Thursday morning the jury in the case of Henry Kelb vs. Bell Dunlevy, found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of forty-five dollars.

John Brown vs. Peter Maria and Jos. Kratz. Verdict for plaintiff in six cents damages and six cents costs.

Lillis A. Roberts, by her next friend, against John H. Roberts. The following decree was made: This cause came on to be heard on libel and testimony, and it appearing to the court that the facts in the libel set forth were true, and therefore upon consideration thereof by the court, it was ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said complainant be and is hereby divorced and forever separated from the nuptial ties or bonds of matrimony, with the respondent. And the said marriage is hereby ordered adjudged, and decreed to be wholly null and void, and all and every the duties, rights and claims accruing to either of said parties in pursuance of said marriage shall and do cease and determine. And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said Lillis A. Roberts, the complainant pay the costs of this proceeding.

Court adjourned till Monday.

City Mortality.

Dr. George L. McCook, physician to the Board of Health, makes the following report of the mortality of the city from March 6th to March 13th, 1864,

ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
Consumption	2	Typhoid Fever	0
Billious Remittant Fever	1	Gastritis	1
Dropsy	1	Unknown	1
Typhoid Fever	1	Encephalitis	1
Delirium Tremens	1	Suffocation & Spasms	1
		Convulsions	1
		Still Born	2
		Congestion of Lungs	1
		Measles	4
		Diphtheria	2
		Convulsions	1
		Scarlet Fever	1
		Enteric Fever	1
		Congestive Measles	1
		Constitut'l Debility	1

Of the above there were:

Under 1 year	9	From 30 to 40	2
From 1 to 2	1	From 40 to 50	1
From 2 to 5	6	From 50 to 60	1
From 5 to 10	2	From 60 to 70	0
From 10 to 15	1	From 70 to 80	1
From 15 to 20	0	From 80 to 90	0
From 20 to 30	1	From 90 to 100	0

Males, 16; Females, 9; White, 24; Colored, 1; Total, 25.

Not the Man.—Some of the city papers, in noticing the death of Col. Samuel C. Stambaugh, of Lancaster, announced that he was lately commander of the 77th Pennsylvania regiment. This was an error, as Col. Stambaugh, of the 77th, still lives.

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED FOR THE COMMERCIAL BY J. W. KENNEDY, OF "KENNEDY'S BANK REVIEW."

National Banks	Delaware Banks.
U.S. Legal Tender Not's	Canada Banks.*
New York City Banks.	Ohio
Baltimore City Banks.	Kentucky
Indiana State Bank.	
PENNSYLVANIA—PITTSBURGH BANKS	
Allegheny Bank.	Iron City Bank.
Bank of Pittsburgh*	Mechanics Bank.
Citizens Bank.	Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank.
Exchange Bank.	
PENNSYLVANIA—COUNTRY BANKS.	
Allentown Bank.	Easton Bank.
Bank of Beaver Co.*	Farmers' Bank, Bucks County.
Bank of Catasauqua.	
Bank of Chester Co.	Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.
Bank of Danville.	Mauch Chunk Bank.
Bank of Delaware Co., Chester.	Miners' Bank, Pottsville.
Bank of Fayette Co.,* Uniontown.	Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Easton.
Bank of Germantown.	Monongahela Bank,* Brownsville.
Bank of Montgomery Co., Norristown.	Union Bank, Reading.
Bank of Phoenixville.	
Boylestown Bank.	
NEW JERSEY BANKS.	
Bordentown Banking Company.	Mechanics' Bank.
Burlington Bank.	Millville Bank.
Burlington County B'k	Mount Holly Bank.
Cumberland Bank.	Princeton Bank.
Farmers' Bank.	Salem Banking Co.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.	State Bank, Camden.
	State Bank, N. B.
Gloucester Co. Bank.	State Bank, Newark.
Lambertville Bank.	Trenton Banking Co.
Mechan'cs' Bank of Burlington.	Union Bank, Frenchtown.

*Denotes Specie Paying Banks.

Currency, or Unbankable Funds.

Maine	½	Indiana Stock Bks	1
Vermont	½	Michigan	1
New Hampshire	½	Iowa	1
Massachusetts	½	Maryland Country Banks	1
Rhode Island	½	Virginia, Wheeling	1
Connecticut	½	Missouri	1
New York Country Banks	½	Illinois	1
New Jersey	½	Wisconsin	1
Pennsylvania	½		

☞ Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, New Orleans and Eastern Virginia Bank Notes are unsaleable.

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public. J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,
Shippers and Dealers
IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.

All orders left at our Yards,
Nos. 523 & 697 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,
And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 323 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.
Terms—CASH. de29:tf

ALBUMS,

ALBUMS,
ALBUMS,
200
200
DIFFERENT,
DIFFERENT,
STYLES.
200
200
DIFFERENT,
DIFFERENT,
MAKES,
MAKES,
OF,
OF,
POCKET,
POCKET
BOOKS,
BOOKS,
AT
PITTOCK'S,
fe25 Opposite the Postoffice.

CHRIST. LAPPE,
KEYSTONE TANNERY,
Corner of Chestnut and O'Hara streets,
he28:6m ALLEGHENY CITY.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Crude and Refined
Petroleum, Lard, and other Oils.
de19:6m

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS,
Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street,
Between Fifth and Sixth.] PITTSBURGH.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 128 Smithfield street. dec2:tf

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 21st day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., all the four-ninth parts of all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of South Pittsburgh, being lot number 13, in a plan of lots laid out by Richard Cowan, and bounded and described as follows:—Commencing at the corner of lots numbers 12 and 13, on the Washington road; thence by line of said lots north 35 degrees, east to the Monongahela river; thence eastwardly twenty-five feet and five inches; thence south thirty five degrees, west to the said road, and thence westwardly twenty-five feet and five inches to the place of beginning. And being the same which the said Richard Cowan, by his deed, dated the 21st day of April, A. D. 1849, recorded in Allegheny county, in Deed Book, vol. 85, page 427, granted and conveyed to Joseph McKibbin, deceased.

Terms of sale to be cash on confirmation of sale and delivery of Deed.

AMANDA McKIBBIN,
Guardian of Mary Jane, Henrietta Wilson, John B. and Levi S. McKibbin, minor children of Joseph McKibbin, dec'd. fe25:3tw

JAMES IRWIN,
Manufacturer of
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

THE COLONIZED NEGROES.

Gen. Granger Reported on the Shelf.

Crude Petroleum Not to be Taxed.

The New Loan.

Seventeen Votes for Slavery in Colorado.

Important to Distillers.

THE REJECTION OF COL. SANDERSON.

&c., &c., &c., &c.,

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial,

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1864.

Colonized Negroes to be Brought Back.

The letter of the Secretary of the Interior concerning the disposition of the colonization fund, discloses the fact that the Government has sent a vessel to bring back negroes colonized in Chiriqui, under the auspices of Senator Pomeroy. The vessel was fitted out and dispatched some time since, pursuant to a Cabinet consultation, it being shown that the colonists were rapidly perishing by famine and pestilence. Instructions were sent to bring back all who desired to return, which will probably include all who are still alive.

General Gordon Granger.

There is reason to believe that General Gordon Granger, now on leave of absence in New York, will not return to the command of the Fourth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

Confederate Notes, &c.

A general order of the War Department directs that all Confederate bills, notes and bonds in the hands of officers or agents of the Government, be transmitted to the Adjutant General, with information how and from whom received.

Officers' Leaves of Absence.

Another order directs that all applications of officers for leave of absence, or permission to visit Washington, be addressed to Major General Halleck, Chief of Staff of Army.

Chief Engineer Isherwood.

The House Naval Committee have examined between thirty and forty witnesses summoned at the instance of the enemies of Chief Engineer Isherwood, and have as yet elicited nothing injurious to his personal or professional reputation.

The National Intelligencer Job.

A special Committee on the *National Intelligencer* job, consist of Messrs. Spaulding, Smith, and J. C. Allen. They will report favorably.

Enrolling Acts.

The enrolling acts for Nevada and Colorado having passed both Houses, only await the President's signature to become a law.

The Senate Committee.

The Select Committee of the Senate, on slavery, are disposed to remodel the House bill establishing a Freedmen's Bureau, leaving the essential feature unchanged. They may, however, for fear of jeopardizing the passage of the measure through the House, report the bill without an amendment.

Ways and Means Committee.

The indications are that the Ways and Means Committee will report no tax on Crude Petroleum, and none on Leaf Tobacco. The report will not be made till next week at the earliest.

Concerning Negotiation of the New Loan.

Jay Cooke was here to-day to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the new loan, and advises its negotiation through the National banks.

Received Only Seventeen Votes.

The proposition to strike out of the Colorado bill the clause prohibiting slavery in the new State, received but seventeen votes in the House, as follows: James C. Allen, Ancona, Chanler, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Eldridge, Hall, Harding, Knapp, Long, Mallory, Miller, Morrison, O'Neil, (Ohio), Ross and Stiles. The following Democrat members voted with the Republicans for a Free State: Bailey, Brown, (Wisconsin), Griswold, Odell, Sweat. The rest dodged after ineffectual efforts to withdraw the motion.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Important to Distillers.

The following decision of importance to distillers has been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: "After March 21st the amount allowed for leakage shall not exceed one per cent. for distance not exceeding one hundred miles from the distillery, one and one-half per cent. for between one and two hundred miles, and so on, and three and one-half per cent. for five hundred miles and more." It is held that spirits distilled prior to March 8th are not subject to the sixty cent tax, although not sold or removed till after March 7th.

Colonel Sanderson.

The reasons for the rejection of Colonel Sanderson as Colonel of the 13th Regular Infantry, by the Senate Military Committeee, was cowardice and disgraceful conduct at Chickamauga.

CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY.

LOCAL MEASURES.

General Burnside and Hancock at the Capital.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1864.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Several remonstrances were this morning presented in the House against permitting the Citizens' Passenger Railway to occupy Liberty street.

A numerously signed petition from Lawrenceville in favor of opening a street from Butler street to the turnpike road.

A memorial from several school boards asking that the Chester county law in regard to sites for school houses be extended to your county.

In the Senate no local or general legislation of interest to your readers was up.

Generals Burnside and Hancock are in Town.

Generals Burnside and Hancock have just been received in form, and made brief speeches in the House and Senate.

Gen. Burnside will leave here this afternoon and pass through your city to-night; not stopping unless the train fails to make the connection.

Both branches will leave here at two this afternoon for the Agricultural College, in Centre county. About one half will go.

The Legislature has adjourned until Monday morning.

Serious Collision.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The steamer Harvest Moon has arrived at the Navy Yard from Fortress Monroe. She brings up Admiral Dahlgren, who returns from an unsuccessful attempt to recover the body of his son. The steamer on her way up came in collision with an unknown schooner, and was very badly damaged. By means of the steam pumps, which threw out sixteen thousand gallons of water in an hour, she was kept afloat, and brought here. The damage to the schooner is unknown.

Gold in New York.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Gold closed at 161¾, with a very fluctuating and unsettled market.

From Halifax.

HALIFAX, March 17.—The United States revenue cutter Miami has arrived here, and will leave to-morrow with the Chesapeake.

Lieut. Gen. Grant Assumes Command of the Armies.

Headquarters to be in the Field.

He Leaves for Washington To-Morrow.

Gen. Sherman Assumes Command in the West.

NASHVILLE, March 17.—Gen. Grant formally assumed command of the armies of the United States to-day. The following is the order on the subject:

HEADQ'RS ARMIES OF UNITED STATES,
Nashville, March 17, 1864.

General Orders No. 12.

In pursuance of the following order of the President, dated Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., March 10, 1864, under the authority of the act of Congress to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General in the United States army, approved February 29th, 1864, Lieutenant-General Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. A., is appointed to the command of the armies of the United States, signed Abraham Lincoln, I assume command of the armies of the United States. Headquarters will be in the field, and until further orders, will be with the Army of the Potomac. There will be an office headquarters in Washington, D. C.; to which all official communications will be sent, except those from the army where headquarters are at the date of their address. [Signed] U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General U. S.

Gen. Grant leaves for Washington on S. today, and repairs immediately to the front. His staff is composed of officers formerly with him in the military department of the Mississippi, among them are Brigadier General Rawlings Chief of Staff, Lieutenant Colonel Bowers, Captain G. K. Leet, Capt. E. S. Parker, Asst. Adgt. General, Capt. H. W. Jones, Assistant Quartermaster, Capt. Balean, Lieutenant Colonel Duff, late Chief of Artillery, goes a senior Aid-de-Camp. General Sherman is due to-night and will immediately assume command of this military division. General Dodge is in the city.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

HOUSE.—Territorial business was taken up in the House, which passed, without debate, a Senate bill enabling Nevada to form a constitution and State government, and her admission into the Union.

The Senate Colorado enabling bill was taken up. Mr. Mallory moved to strike out the clause prohibiting slavery in the proposed State. The question was decided in the negative, with only seventeen votes in the affirmative.

The House passed the Colorado State bill.

The House passed the House bill enabling Nebraska to form a constitution preliminary to her admission into the Union.

The House passed a bill providing a temporary government for Montono. It divides Idaho by the Rocky and Bitter Root mountains.

Mr. Kenny, of Utah, made a speech on Territorial affairs, particularly of that Territory.

The House then went into the Committee of the Whole on the bill appropriating $240,000 for public buildings, in the several territories. Mr. Kenney, of Utah, argued that the territorial governments are not republican in character, and he insisted that the territories should be admitted as States as soon as practicable. To remove all constitutional objection, he referred to the history of the settlement of Utah. Speaking of the patriotism and of the wonderful achievments of the people of Utah, under persecution, he advocated its admission into the Union as a State, and asking for justice and equality. Without further proceedings on the bill the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The debate on the amendment to the Metropolitan railroad bill of the District of Columbia, offered by Mr. Sumner yesterday, was debated by Messrs. Johnson, Doolittle and Saulsbury, opposed, and Messrs. Sumner and Morrill in favor. The amendment was adopted by 19 to 17, Messrs. Doolittle, Harris, Lane of Ind., Johnson, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Vanwinkle and Willey being among those who voted in the negative. The amendment provides against the exclusion of colored persons from all the roads.

The Senate further proceeded with the District of Columbia business.

The amendment was adopted (ayes, 19; nays, 17) allowing colored people to use the passenger cars in the District of Columbia. The bill passed.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, introduced a bill providing for the erection of a court house and post-office at Tobeka.

Referred to Commerce Committee.

Mr. Foster called up the House bill defining the powers and duties of Chaplains, which, after an amendment allowing them to pay when absent on leave or on account of disability from service, or in prison, was passed.

Senate adjourned.

Memphis Items.

CAIRO, March 17.—The steamer Liberty, with Memphis dates to the evening of the 15th, has arrived.

The *Bulletin* says cotton has declined under heavy receipts, rating at 63@67c. The steamer Platte Valley passed for St. Louis, with three hundred bales of cotton.

The 11th Missouri cavalry, veteran recruits, also the 8th and 12th Iowa, veterans, had arrived at Memphis en route for home. The 53d Indiana left Memphis for home on the 15th.

Obion county, Tennessee, cast over 600 votes at the recent election.

Chicago Market.

Special Despatch to the Commercial

CHICAGO, March 17.

HOGS—Live hogs active and firm; sales at $6 25@7 50, chiefly at $6 75@7 50.

CATTLE—Beef cattle active, and firmer for medium grades; sales at $3 00@6 55, chiefly at $4 10 @5 50.

PROVISIONS—Firm; sales of mess pork at $20 50; prime pork at $16 00; rumps at $15 00; sweet packed hams at 12c; country shoulders and loose light mess beef $18 50, beef hams $18.

LARD—Sold at 12¼c.

WHISKY—Is 1@2c higher; sales at 83@85c.

WHEAT—Is ½c lower; sales No. 1 at $1 13¾@1 14; No. 2 at $1 08@1 09.

CORN—Old corn 87@88c; new corn ½c higher; sales No. 1 at 83@84; No. 2 at 77@77½c.

OATS—Is ½c higher; sales No. 1 at 63¾@64¼c.

RYE—Is neglected.

BARLEY—Neglected.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

FLOUR—Sales 1,000 bbls, at $7 for extra, $7 25@7 75 for extra family, including fancy at $8@8 50. There is nothing doing in rye flour or cornmeal.

WHEAT—But little demand; sales in the small way at $1 60@1 61 for red, and $1 70@1 90 for white.

RYE—Steady at $1 28.

CORN—Lower; sales of 5,000 bush yellow at $1 15@1 18, afloat at the latter rate.

OATS—Are firmer and held at 82@83c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; sales of mess pork at $23 50. Hams dull at 13½@14c, sides at 10½, and shoulders at 9¼c. Lard, 11c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; Crude 32c, Refined in bond 47@49c, and free at 55½@60c.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls at 93@94c, and drudge at 91c.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1864.

COTTON—Dull; sales of 500 bales at 73¼@74c.

FLOUR—Declined 5c; sales of 11,500 bbls at $6 35@6 65 for State; $7,10@7,15 for Ohio and Southern.

WHEAT—Declined 1@2c; sales of 17,000 bushels.

CORN—Quiet; sales of 16,500 bushels Yellow, at $1,24@1,26; Mixed, held at $1,32, but buyers offer $1,30.

BEEF—Firm; repacked, $10,50@10,60.

PORK—Heavy; at $23,50@23,72.

LARD—Heavy; at 11¾13¾c.

WHISKY—Less firm, at 90@91½c.

SUGAR—Firm, at 13c for Common.

COFFEE—Dull.

MOLASSES—Dull; old Orleans, 47c.

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILL;
Dealers in all kinds of
Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c.
ALSO,
MANUFACTURERS OF NAIL KEGS,
Beaver street, near Sheffield, Manchester, Pa.
no19:1y

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
Between Beaver street and Ohio river.
MANCHESTER, PA.
☞ Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Pailings, &c. sep7

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of JAMES W. BAXTER, late of Pittsburgh, deceased having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same to

MARY ANN BAXTER,
ROBERT J. BAXTER,
117 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
HOPKINS & LAZEAR,
mh4:6w-1taw Attorneys, 103 Fifth street.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. ANN ANDERSON, late of the borough of Manchester, deceased, have been duly granted to the subscriber. All persons having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated, and those indebted will make payment to

JAMES PARKE, JR.,
No. 120 Second street, Pittsburgh.
fe16:1td-6tw

GARNET CHILI POTATO.—This celebrated POTATO, selected by the Rev. Mr. Goodrich, as the best one of 1,700 seedlings, is large, round, light red skin, white flesh, yield very great. Price per barrel $4, cash.

JOHN WAY, Jr.,
mh4:d&w1m Sewickleyville Postoffice.

AGENTS! Look to your interest!—Call and examine something urgently needed by every person: or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for Twenty Cents, that retails for Two Dollars, by R. L. WOLCOTT,
de28:1yw] No. 170 Chatham Square, New York.

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by [ja2] MILLER & RICKETSON.

DRY GOODS.

J. A. WILSON....J. W. CARR....D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood street,
Third house above Diamond alley,
se25 PITTSBURGH.

NEW CLOAKS;
Sacques;
Circulars;
Basques,
and
Jockeys,
In all the new and fashionable styles of the season, just opened at
ALEX. BATES',
21 Fifth Street.
mh16

SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.

SUMMER POPLINS;
PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS;
SILK STRIPED MOHAIRS;
PLAIN COLORED MOHAIRS;
BLACK AND COLORED CHALLIES;
PONGEE LUSTRES, for suits;
MOZAMBIQUES, new style;
FRENCH ORGANDIES;
FRENCH LAWNS;
FANCY DRESS SILKS;
NEW STYLE SHAWLS;
WHITE AND COL'D SHETLAND SHAWLS.
The stock will be found full and at as low prices as can be got West of the mountains.
mar12

SILKS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS,
AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 Market street.

ALSO,

CLOTHS,	CASSIMERES,
SATINETS,	TWEEDS,
JEANS,	MELTONS,
FLANNELS,	SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,	PRINTS.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!
mh12

SAM'L. M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
no25:1y No. 124 FIRST STREET.

PATTERSON'S BAZAAR
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.
W. S. JACKSON,
117 Fourth St., Near Smithfield.
fe8 PITTSBURGH, P A.

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,
Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
e16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHANGE OF BASE.
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
Coke, Coal and Lime.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, or Tyle. Having Cars of our own on the roads, both East and West, we are prepared to furnish our regular Western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiagheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post office, or our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. ja4

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c. in this city

OTTO HELMOLD, 93 Smithfield, near Fifth st.
Ladies attended by Mrs. Helmold. (se24:1y

**HOMESTEAD G

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.

	Par	Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$	50	$ 68
Exchange Bank		50	68¼
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk		50	56¾
Mechanics' Bank		50	63¾
Allegheny Bank		50	57½
Citizens' Bank		50	61@61¼
Iron City Bank		50	63¾
Iron City Trust Co		50	54¾
Manchester Savings Bank		50	49¼
Birmingham Gas Co		—	31¾
Citizens' Insurance Co		50	60
Western Insurance Co		42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co		50	48
Manuf. Insurance Co		32	32½
Allegheny Valley R. R		50	10
Western Pennsylvania		50	—
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R		50	9¼
do interest bearing			12½
Pittsburgh and Steubenville		50	13¼
Monongahela Nav. Co		50	46¾
Allegheny Insurance Co		25	27¾
Peoples Insurance Co		25	23¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co		50	86
Mass Mining Co	$	—	5¼
Northwestern Mining Co		7 05	13
Great Western "		1 00	5
Dacotan "		.....	5
Pitts. and Boston "		5 55	88
National "		5 50	81
North Cliff "		2 50	7
Bay State "		1 25	26
Central "		4 45	60
Isle Royal "		16 10	26¾
Minnesota "		3 50	85

BONDS.

Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$	80¾
Pittsburgh " 5s		75
Pitts. Municipal 6s		90
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons		95
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons		90
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s		81
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s		103
Allegh'y Co. Bounty Bonds		90
Allegheny City 4's		67
Pitts. and Steub'v		

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph especially for the Daily Commercial, by GALLAHER & BRO., *Bankers, No. 18 William street, New York.*

NEW YORK, March 17.

Gold, 162. Stocks very active and strong.

N. Y. Central	149¾	Mil. & P. du C.	78¼
Erie	123¾	Terre H & Al. pref	97
Hudson River	159	Toled & Wabash	64¾
Harlem	140¾	Tol & Wab. pref	85
Reading	141¾	Mich & Mo R 8's	55
Mich Cent	141½	Miss & Mo land-grant bonds	69
Mich S & N Ind	109¾	O & M Certificates	57
Illinois Cent	139	Canton	63¾
Cleve & Pitts	93¾	Cumberland	31¼
Galena & Chicago	121¾	Q & G Min Co	20
Clev & Toledo	144½	Sandy river Coal	
Chic & R I	124¾	& oil, 1st mtg b.	97
P. Ft. W. & C	131¾		

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELAHIA, March 17.

Stocks irregular.

Penna 5's	98¼	Penna R R	75¼
Reading R R	108¾	Gold	1.01¼
Morris Canal	73½	Exchange on N Y. par.	
Long Island	46½		

—The quotation of the Allegheny county 5 per cent. compromise bonds in Philadelphia at 80¼ seems unaccountably low in comparison with other bonds, and especially so when we take into consideration their intrinsic value. *The interest upon them is paid regularly*—the taxation for it being without opposition, and, indeed entirely unfelt by the community. They are free from taxation by a special enactment. There is a large and rapidly increasing sinking fund provided, and now being applied for their redemption. These all constitute claims which should elevate them at once to the first rank in public estimation. It can only be that the character of these securities is not sufficiently known that depresses them, and as soon as capitalists become familiar with their value, they will, no doubt, immediately assume their true position at the head of the list of five per cent. securities. State 5s are held at 105, yet in comparison with these they have the disadvantage, we believe, of being subject to State taxation.

—The local demand for money at out discount houses is very moderate, while the supply is most abundant. Exchange is very plenty, and nominally at ¼. Stocks here are quiet, with a tendency to advance. We notice a sale of 3,200 shares, interest bearing, of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad stock, in the East, at 12; and Cleveland and Pittsburgh sold on Wednesday in New York as high as 123; at this price the market broke, and fell to 122. It is understood that the March earnings promise to exceed the gain in February, which gave $52,000 increase. Fort Wayne was firm, and its buyers as confident as ever; 4½ per cent. is bid for the April dividend. Our city bank stocks are held firm at the advanced rates, and the opinion is that not many of them will change hands until after dividend day, which is some six weeks hence.

—The project of establishing in this city the requisite facilities for the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, has frequently been thought of, without, however, arriving at any practical result. The recent announcement that the military superintendent of railroads for the government had threatened the locomotive builders of Paterson, New Jersey, unless they would proceed at once to furnish the Government with two hundred locomotives, he should have to seize their shops and run them upon Government account, should open our eyes. It is well known that every locomotive shop in the country is taxed to the utmost to supply the wants of the railroads operated by corporations, and they have orders on their books for a year ahead. Why is it, then, with these incentives, that some of the spare capital and enterprise of this section has not been invested in this profitable branch of business. Orders could be probably obtained to-day sufficient to employ a shop as large as any now in the United States, for two years, at remunerative prices. It cannot be for want of capital—it should not be for lack of enterprise and business sagacity. It is not now too late to move—there is no danger, if the war continues, of a falling off in the demand, and if the war closes to-morrow or next year, or in five year, the necessities of the country for machinery of every kind—especially of locomotives—will be no less than now. We should be glad to notice some steps taken to secure a portion of this valuable manufacturing trade for Pittsburgh.

—The gold bill, with the Senate's amendment, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell any excess of coin in the Treasury, at his discretion, is very likely, as we learn, to become a law. We do not consider it a wise measure, and are disposed to ascribe its passage to the high integrity of character generally accorded to Secretary Chase. Were a man less in favor with the country than he, in that Department, we strongly believe the proposition of conferring such power as the bill grants would never become a law. This is one of the evils of a good reputation. A precedent is made which may result in great injury in the hands of some successor of less integrity. We see no good to result from this authority to *sell* gold, as the price is not affected by legislation at Washington touching the disposal of any amount remaining in the Treasury. The great laws of trade overrule local legislation. The local market may be temporarily affected, but gold, after all, would seek its proper level. There is no doubt prevalent that the simple authority to sell coin, even though it should not be exercised, would have a powerful effect to prevent speculation in the article. One chief element which enters into speculation is uncertainty, and as this measure of the Senate introduces a new element of uncertainty, it is not apparent to us how it can lessen the evil complained of. The proposition to anticipate the payment of the interest on the public debt, if that be necessary to reduce the amount of gold now in the Treasury, is legal and perhaps well enough. It tends directly to the maintenance of the credit of the government. When a merchant has money not required for immediate wants, instead of going into market and investing it in stock he anticipates the payment of his obligations, thus establishing his credit. So it should be with the Government; and to this proposition to sell gold should be applied this sound principle.

—The Credit Mobilier of Paris has a paid up capital of £2,400,000, and the shares are made payable to bearer, and may be transferred from hand to hand. This company performs the office of an intermediate between capital and Industry by granting loans to carry out any enterprise which promises a profit. The resources of France have been developed, and its wealth augmented, by the operations of the Credit Mobilier. The Society General is so constructed that its affairs have *nothing to fear from political, industrial, or commercial crisis.* A Credit Mobilier is precisely that which is required in this country during these speculative times, to divert the floating capital and speculative spirit of the nation into employments which will add to the national wealth, by developing its mineral and other resources, instead of being employed simply in creating fictitious prices on existing properties.

THE IDAHO GOLD REGIONS.—Bankers direct from Idaho, and who arrived at Denver City, Colorado March 15, and who went there for the purpose of buying gold, deny that there are fifteen millions there awaiting transportation. They could only find a few thousand. Discoveries as yet have been quite limited. Stocks of goods are light; but merchants are selling in anticipation of large arrivals in the Spring. No mining has been done during the winter, in consequence of the severe weather.

Philadelphia Metal Market.

Iron—The demand for all kinds is good, and the offerings very light, most of the makers of pig metal being sold up at $40@50 for the three numbers of Anthracite, at which rate further sales of 1,000 tons are reported in lots, and the best Charcoal Blooms at $140, cash; Scotch Pig is scarce; for manufactured iron the demand is large, at fully former rates. About 6,000 tons No. 1 Anthracite sold at $50 ₰ ton, and Nos. 2 and 3 at $48@49 ₰ ton.

Lead—Continues scarce and on the advance, and Galena is quoted at $12 the 100 lbs. The manufacturers have put up the prices of White Lead to 15c in oil, and 14c dr..

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, March 18, 1864. }

Business was dull. The sales made were in a small way, to supply the wants of the local trade. As regards prices we have no particular change to notice. The weather was cool but not otherwise unpleasant. On the wharf there was not much going on. Boats are becoming scarce. Several are reported on the way. The packet Major Anderson is expected to be at the landing this morning. The Paragon arrived yesterday with a huge trip. Among her freight was 422 hhds, 1025 tierces and 18 bxs bacon, and 300 bbls whisky—not a bad freight itself. The steamer Aurora left for Saint Louis with more than a paying trip. The Thistle departed for Louisville with all the freight she could manage. The Julia was due from Zanesville; she will return on Saturday at 4 P. M. The Olive is announced for Nashville this day. The packet Paragua will leave for Cincinnati on Saturday. On the Allegheny landing there is a good share of business being transacted. The receipts of oil amounted to 1,721 barrels. The steamers Ida Reese and Echo No. 3 arrived, and the Urilda and Ida Reese departed. Among the sales, we note the following, viz:

COPPER—The market yesterday was very firm. Prices have further advanced to the following rates: Ingot, 40c ₰ lb; Braziers, 52½c cash, 55c on time—advance of 5c ₰ lb; Copper Bottoms, 65c—advance of 5c ₰ lb; Brass Kettles, 64c ₰ lb—advance of 4c ₰ lb.

PIG METAL—The market was very firm. Prices are steadily advancing. The rates we publish to-day may not hold good for twenty-four hours. We know that several hundred tons have been disposed of at the following figures: Anthracite Foundry Metal, there is none in the market. Sales Grey Forge Red Short at $48@51; Grey Forge Neutral, $54@57; Marietta Metal, $56@57; Allegheny Charcoal Pig, $55; Four months Allegheny Coke, $55 per ton. For most descriptions the market was bare, with but limited receipts.

BLOOMS—The market was firm with a good demand. The last sale of Juniata reported to us was at $130 ₰ ton.

LEAD—The demand for Galena was moderate at 12@12½c.

HAY—The receipts continue light, only 11 loads were received yesterday, all of which were disposed of at prices ranging from $23 to 26 ₰ ton. Baled Hay was unchanged with a fair demand.

FLOUR—The market yesterday presented no new feature either as regards prices or demand, the only business done being in a small way for local purposes. There seems to be no purchasers in the market for heavy lots at the present rates; in fact, we have never noticed a duller market than has been for the past two weeks. Sales were made from store by the dray load at the following prices, viz: Extra, $6 25@6 50; Extra Family, $7 00@7 37½. The principal demand, however, was for the better brands.

APPLES—The supply on hand is not large, prices tending upward. Sales 200 bbls a prime article at $3 25@3 75 per bushel.

ASHES—The market was firm for all descriptions with a fair local demand. The supply on hand is ample for present use.

BUTTER—Continues to be in active demand, all good parcels offered find no difficulty in finding purchasers at 31@35c. Sales of 14 bbls new made at those figures.

BACON—There never was a better demand than at the present time; the stock in first hands is steadily disappearing. Shoulders—Sales 6,000 lbs at 10¾@10¾c. Sides firm at 12@14¼c. Plain Hams—Sales 3,000 lbs at 13¾@14c. Sugar Cured Hams—Sales 4,000 lbs at 14¾@15c; most dealers refuse to sell below the latter rates.

CHEESE—The demand was fair, and sales regular; among them we note 75 boxes English Dairy at 15@15½c; 40 do W. R. at 15c.

GRAIN—The market was steady; but there was no large sales made; buyers appear to be holding off for lower rates. As prices have undergone no change, we omit prices.

GROCERIES—Prices have not advanced during the past two days. Small sales were made to supply the wants of the city trade, at the following prices: Sugar—Orleans, 15½@16c; Cuba, 14¼@14¾c. Molasses—New Crop Orleans, 80@82c; Old do 68@70c. Coffee Sugars was unchanged but firm. Coffee was held firmly at—Rio, 37@38c. Some dealers were asking an advance.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, March 18, 1864. }

The oil trade yesterday was dull, the views of buyers and sellers being too wide apart to admit of large transactions. The supply of Crude in the market is certainly sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The receipts by the river alone will average about 200 bbls per day. The receipts for the last four days foot up to 8,926 bbls. There is plenty more to come. Receipts like this ought to supply all needful demand. Refined is not so plenty. There is quite a variety of qualities offering; the different inquiries varying from two to three cents, or even more, per gallon. Among the sales made we note the following, viz.:

Refined—The market was unsettled. Buyers took hold very sparingly. The sales made will furnish the reader with a better idea than anything we might say. Sales of 50 barrels Straw Color at 56c; 161 do at 51c. Sales of 301 barrels Oil City Refined at 51c. City brands was held at higher figures, viz, at 52@53c—although we heard of no sales but what we have quoted. Bonded oil was held at 42@43c; according to the popularity of the brand.

Crude—was not active yesterday, buyers were not disposed to take hold, they prefer waiting to paying the present asking rates. We quote nominally at bulk 20¾@21½c, packages included 25@26½c. Sales 200 bbls, the barrels to be returned 21½c, sales 240 bbls 26½c packages included; 700 barrels were disposed of, the terms were withheld.

Imports of Oil Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Hampton & Benny, 150 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Standard & Co, 441 bbls refined for New York. Graff, McKee & Co, 107 bbls refined for Baltimore.

Clarke & Co, 56 bbls refined for Philadelphia. Lockhart & Frew, 215 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.—J Clarke, 220 bbls; Gallagher, 40 do; H Rosenbaugh, 46 do; J Benny, 51 do; R Wray, 68 do; Gallagher & Co, 75 do; H Hancock, 167 do; Brewer, Barker & Co, 88 do; R Ashmith, 38 do; W A Byram, 26 do; J Wilkins, 201 do; Foster & Co, 752 do.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

(Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.)

EAST LIBERTY, March 16, 1864

The new stock yards continue to do the lion's share of the business—every day brings us nearer the time when they will be completed. A glance at the extensive arrangements going on for the better accommodation of all description of stocks would astonish the reader. When finished they will compare favorably with the most favorite yards in this or any other country. The yards alone occupy a space of fifty-two acres. The location being admirably adapted, in fact it looks as if this spot was originally intended for the improvements now going on for the beast creation.

The hotel arrangements are models that may be equalled but not excelled. One thing is very certain, the originators knew how to "build a hotel," and the present conductor, Messrs. Wilson, Singer, Huntley and Worthington, know all about keeping one. We have heard but one opinion expressed among drovers—that, taking all things into consideration, they are the most extensive and best-arranged hotel and yards they have ever done business with. In the hands of the present managers it is certain to prove a success. We wish one and all that largest amount of business and plenty of "greenbacks." Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

HORSES—The supply was large. The heavy decline in the Eastern markets put a damper on trade. Buyers were shy, and were asking a larger decline than holders were willing to submit to; hence there was a falling off in transactions, without any increase in the exports East. The sales were as follows:

The total number disposed of were 3,369 head.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Co. sold 115 head at $7.25.
Gilchrist & Co. sold 194 head at $8.35.
Gilchrist & Co. sold 662 head at $7.50.
Gilchrist & Co. sold 193 head at $8.45.
Gilchrist & Co. sold 410 head at $7.50.
A. Hamilton sold 111 head at $7.25.
Glass & Quinn sold 180 head at $7.25.
Glass & Quinn sold 160 head at $8.25.
Hazlewood & Co. sold 104 head at $7 87.
Hazlewood & Co. sold 93 head at $7 85.
J. Reid sold 96 head at $8.
J. Reid sold 59 head at $7 62.
J. Reid sold 28 head at $7 40.
J. Quinn sold 171 head at $8 20.
J. Quinn sold 180 head at $8 31.
J. Quinn sold 174 head at $8 31.
J. Quinn sold 200 head (delivered in Baltimore) at $10 47, net.
J. Quinn sold 200 head (delivered in Philadelphia) at $12 25, net.
N. Carr sold 115 head at $7 25.
Holmes & Pfiffer sold 141 head at $7.

HOGS SHIPPED EAST.

Holmes & Glass, 115 head.
J. Quinn, 400 head.
Holmes & Pfiffer, 700 head.
J. Tielden, 1,111 head.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Holmes & Glass sold 87 head at $4 50@5 50.
Holmes & Glass sold 16 head at $6 00.
Holmes & Glass sold 15 head at $5 00.
W. Rice sold 38 head at $7 25.
W. Rice sold 36 head at $7 25.
W. Rice sold 19 head at $6 25.
N. Cain sold 61 head at $6 75.
J. B. Huff sold 20 head at $6 75@7 25.
H. Warrenford 78 head at $7 85.
Meyers & Beo. sold 200 head (light) at $3 50@5 50.

CATTLE SHIPPED EAST.

Holmes & Glass, 361 head.
Meyers & Bro., 1,250.

SALES OF COWS AND CALVES PER HEAD,

J. W. Holles sold 18 head at $32 50.

SHEEP—The market was very dull. The sales were not worth mentioning. The parcels that arrived, finding no purchasers, were shipped East. Drovers preferred taking the chances. The market was to much unsettled to give correct figures.

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

ALLEGHENY, March 17.

CATTLE SALES PER CWT.

T. Gibson sold 38 head at $5 75.
R. Root sold 20 head at $5 50.
H. & G—— sold 54 head at $5 75.
S. Berry sold 54 head at $5 75.
A. Stokes sold 16 head $4 50.
I. Hersh sold 20 head at $4 50.
D. Shuck sold 16 head at $6.
Wm. Root sold 12 head at $3 50@3.
Myers sold 6 head at $5 25.
Mark & Z. sold 70 head at $5 50@7 50.
Good sold 200 head at $5 50@6 50.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

R. Allen sold 165 head at $7 50.
T. Erst sold 20 hed at $7 25.
J. Hill sold 65 head at $7 50.

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

S. Longstaff sold 170 head at $7 75.
L. Myers sold 26 head at $7.
J. Hill sold 40 head at $7 50.

Inspection in Philadelphia.

MARCH 15.—The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port to-day:

Flour	2,460 bbls.
Wheat	6,700 bus.
Corn	6,400 bus.
Oats	4,200 bus.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

Wool—There is little or nothing doing in this staple; and prices are unsettled and drooping, with more disposition on the part of the holders to realize, and very little demand from manufacturers at the rates now current; only a few small lots common and Fine fleece have been disposed of at 75@80c ₰ lb, at which rates it is freely offered and very dull.

Philadelphia Fish Market.

The arrivals continue light and the market rather quiet, the difference in the views of buyers and sellers limiting operations to store sales of Mackerel at $17@18 for Is, $11½ and $13½ for 2s, and $8½ and 11½ ₰ bbl for medium and large 3s. Some holders are storing. Pickled Herring range at $4½@6½ ₰ bbl, and dry Cod at $6¼@7 the 100 lbs, and the demand moderate.

Cotton Receipts at Cincinnati.

MARCH 15.—Per Lady Franklin, bales..... 387
" " Per A. Baker, bales..... 509
Total..... 896

Cotton Receipts at Cairo from Memphis.

MARCH 15.—The steamer Perry had bales 160
" " " Progress had " 2,000
" " " Virginia had " 220
" " " Jewess had " 600
" " " St. Cloud had " 563
" " " C. E. Hillerman 120
Total..... 3,068

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Sales of 203 hhds as follows: 11 at $4@4.85, 38 at $5@5.95, 43 at $6@6.80, 25 at $7@7.90, 23 at $8@8.90, 15 at $9@9.95, 17 at $10@10.75, $12 at $11@11.75, 15 at $12@12.75, 8 at $13@13.75, 11at $14@14.75, 13 at $15@15.75, 12 at $16@16.75, 11 at $17@17.75, 6 at $18.50@18.75, 7 at $19@19.75, 3 at $20.50@20.75, 3 at $21.25, 3 at $22.25@22.75, 1 at $23.25, 9 at $23.25@24.75, 1 at $30.50, and 4 hhds stems and trash, at $3@3.00 ₰ 100 lbs.

Providence Wool Market.

PROVIDENCE, March 12.

Wool—Market very dull and prices weak; sales 24,500 lbs fleece at 72½@85c; 10,000 lbs pulled at 65@81c. Printing Cloths—Market mo e active; most of the goods are held by speculators and manufacturers; printers' stock of greys are very light indeed. The best of 64x64 are held firm at 17c. The following are the sales: 2,000 pieces 56x60, 15c; 1,500 do do, 15½c; 2,000 do do, 15¾c; 5,000 do 60x64, 16c; 3,000 do do, 16¼c; 3,000 do do, 16¾c; 3,000 do do, heavy; 3,000 do do, 16¾c, heavy; 3,000 do 64x64, 16c; 30,000 do do, 15¼c; 11,000 do do, 16¼c; 2,000 do do, 16¾c; 29,000 do do, 16¾c—95,500 pieces.

Boston Market—March 14.

The receipts since Saturday have been 2,876 bbls Flour, 6,746 bushels Oats, 885 bushels Rye, and 880 bbls Meal. The market for flour is firm, with a steady demand. The sales have been as $6 50@6 75 for western superfine; $7@7 25 for common extras; $7 50@8 for medium do, and $8,25@11,00 for good and choice, including favorite St. Louis brands. Southern Flour is quiet, and remains the same. Corn is held firm at $1 36@1 37 for new southern yellow, and old at $1 38@1 40 ₰ bush. Oats are selling at 84@87c ₰ bushel for northern and Canada. Rye $1 32, ₰ bushel. Shorts $38, and Fine Feed and Middlings at $38@42 ₰ ton.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 15.

FLOUR—The market remains unchanged.

WHEAT—Receipts, 5,000 bush. The market opened active and lower, closing firm but not active; sales of 57,000 bush No. 1 at $1 14¼@1 14¾; on Change, sales of 52,000 bushels at $1 15@1 15½; 30,000 bush No. 1, buyers' option all month, at $1 16; 35,000 bush, seller's option all May, at $1 22 f. o. b.

OATS steady; sales of 300 bush No 1, delivered, at 61c.

CORN unchanged; sales of 300 bush on track at 76c.

BARLEY firm; sales of 300 bush, delivered, at $1 22.

SEEDS—Sales of 50 bush prime Timothy at $2 25.

Hog Statistics at Cincinnati.

The following table shows the average price of hogs each of the last eleven seasons:

1853-4	$4 44¼
1854-5	4 45¾
1855-6	6 04¾
1856 7	6 23¼
1857-8	5 14¾
1858-9	6 58¾
1859-60	6 21¾
1860-1	5 97
1861-2	3 28 2-5
1862-3	4 45
1863-4	7 00¼

The average weight and yield of lard per hog during the last five years, were as follows:

	Av'g. wt., lbs.	Yield lard, lbs.
1859-60	189	23
1860-61	221 5-35	28 9-16
1861-62	224 23-24	29 5-18
1862-63	203	26 22-23
1863-64	188 11-12	21 1-8

It will be seen that the falling off in weight is 14 lbs per hog, and in the yield of lard a shade less than 3 lbs per hog; there was a corresponding falling off in the yield of head and gut lard; about three fourths of a pound in the latter, we understand.

New Orleans Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRUE DELTA, } Tuesday, March 8. }

Cotton—The market was extremely dull today, with very little offering, and only a limited demand. At auction, 95 bales were sold as follows: 28 bales sweepings at 11¾c; 4 poor pickings at 28¾c; 6 at 30½c; dry at 31c; 1 bale ne packed at 58c; 6 do re-boxed ordinary at 62c; 2 do ordinary at 63¼c; 1 do mixed and re-baled low middling at 65½c; 12 do samples, low middling, at 66c; 1 do mixed, strict good ordinary, and 1 bale middling, 67c; one round, 41 do low middling, (one or fifteen of which were mixed, at 70c; 8 do barely middling at 73¾c, and 3 do Sea Island at 91¼c. At the same sale 22 bales pickings were bid in at 43¾c. The only transaction reported at private sale was 12 bales at 74c.

Sugar and Molasses—The supply is light. The market is quiet but steady, and prices are well maintained. To-day's sales comprise 500 hhds. sugar and 450 bbls molasses in various lots at 12½c for good common sugar, 13@13¾c for fair to fully fair, 14½c for yellow clarified, 15¾c for white clarified new crop, and 13¾c for prime to choice old crop; 51c for common molasses, 60c for ordinary, 62c for good, 66c for prime, and 67c for choice new corn.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Cromiow & Coon, 1 car lumber; J McLaughlin, 325 green hides; Lambert & Shipton, 60 barrels highwine; R Robinson & Co, 50 tierces hams; J S Ligget, 170 sacks wheat, 357 bush; E H Meyers & Co, 7 tierces hams, 50 do lard; Lindsay & Pelton, 50 bbls flour; Rudolph & Stahl, 100 hides; McKee & Bro, 9 casks potatoes; E Nash, 1 car load apples; F Sellers & Co, 32 tcs lard, 10 bbls do; Lambert & Shipton, 16 bbls whisky; J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 2 boxes glassware; Hanna & Sinclair, 14 crates rags, 70 sacks do, J S Ligget, 143 sacks red wheat; A Holstein, 25 dry hides, 22 green do; Spencer & McKay, 169 sacks barley; Bingham & Sturgeon, 20 sacks oats; J R Nicbaum, 1 bbl eggs; Mauree, 6 boxes tobacco, ½ keg do; R E Sellers & Co, 1 cask stove ink; Park, McCurdy & Co, 2 casks old copper; Lindsay & Telford, 25 bbls apples; J S Ligget, 700 bush red wheat.

Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad.—Adams & McKee, 1 box hardware; J Grazier, 1 box tobacco; Lockhart & Keyser, 2 rolls rags; Bissell & Co, 1 grindstone; A Fulton & Son, 48 pumps; Maffitt & Old, 3 force pumps; Whitmore & Co, 123 bdls forks; Lippincott & Co, 1 box hardware; Shriver & Lazear, 30 cases matches; Bakewell & Pears, 37 bbls pearls; Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell, 63 bdls iron; Marah & McKelvey, 203 sks corn; Bingham & Sturgis, 14 bales hay; H R Gregory, lot lumber; Singer & Nimick, 242 billets iron; Shepper & Detwell, 5 sacks wool; J D Smith, lot lumber; Chetwell, 18 Kegs rags; Bissell & Co, 1 grindstone; A Fulton & Son, 48 pumps; Maffitt & Old, 3 force pumps; Whitmore & Co, 123 bdls forks; Lippincott & Co, 1 box hardware; Shriver & Lazear, 30 cases matches; Bakewell & Pears, 37 bbls pearls; Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell, 63 bdls iron; Marah & McKelvey, 203 sks corn; Bingham & Sturgis, 14 bales hay; H R Gregory, lot lumber; Singer & Nimick, 242 billets iron; Shepperd